

MASLOV, I.V.

Results of a palynological analysis of Pliocene deposits from the  
Kerch Peninsula. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 137 no.2:387-390 Apr '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

Predst. vleno akademikom V.N.Sukachevym.

(Kerch Peninsula--Palynology)

ZAYKOVA, L.A.; MASLOVA, I.Ya.

Group composition of phosphates in gray forest soils and  
leached Chernozems of the Ob' Plateau. Izv. SO AN SSSR  
no.8. Ser. biol.-med.nauk no.2:38-43 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

MASLOVA, K.D.

Delirious phantasies. Probl.sud.psikh. 8:277-290 '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Hallucinations and illusions)

MASLOVA, K I

USSR/Farm Animals - Small Horned Stock.

Q-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2600

Author : K.I. Maslova

Inst : -

Title : The Effect of Different Feeding of Ewes on the Thickness of Wool of Hybrid Lambs with Semi-Coarse Wool.

Orig Pub : Tr. Komi fil. AN SSSR, 1956, No 4, 90-97

Abstract : The nursing ewes of one group received three kilograms of hay (1.35 feed units and 105 grams of digestible protein). The ewes of the hay-and silo group received 2.5 kilograms of hay and one kilogram of silo (1.3 feed unit and 99 grams of digestible protein). A histological analysis of the skin of newborn lambs showed a thicker wool in lambs of the first group (by one square millimeter of 47 roots and 29 follicles to each square millimeter), in comparison with the ha-and-silo group (41 and 24). In another experiment, the nursing ewes which had received in supplement to their

Card 1/2

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

Q-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54810.

Author : Maslova, K. I.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Effect of Vitamins upon the Growth of  
Hybrid Lambs.

Orig Pub: Tr. Komi fil. AN SSSR, 1957, No 5, 111-113.

Abstract: Lambs administered vitamin A in a form of  
oil solution in daily doses of 3 mg., during  
20 days, increased their weight by 25 g. per  
day as compared with control lambs. They  
were also developing better not only in win-  
ter but also in the pasture period.

Card 1/1

MASLOVA, K. I.

Thickness of wool on the Pechora group of sheep breeds. Trudy Komi  
fil. AN SSSR no. 8:159-164 '59. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Wool)

MASLOVA, K.I.

Effect of different feeding of ewes on the density of wool of  
semicoarse-wool hybrid lambs. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.31:134-139  
'60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Komi filial AN SSSR.  
(Sheep--Feeding and feeds) (Wool)

VERKHOVSKAYA, I.N.; MASLOV, V.I.; MASLOVA, K.I.

Effect of low radiation doses and incorporated natural radioactive elements on the spermatogenesis of *Microtus oeconomus* under natural conditions. *Radiobiologia* 5 no.5:720-729 '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Komi filial AN SSSR, Syktyvkar i Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

MASLOVA, K. K.

~~FATEYEVA, M. N., MASLOVA, K. K.~~

Pulmonary circulation rate in hypertension (determination with radioactive sodium) Terap. arkh. 26 no.5:3-6 S-O '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.

(SODIUM, radioactive,

pulm. circ. rate determ. in hypertension)

(HYPERTENSION, physiology,

pulm. circ. rate, determ. with radiosodium)

(BLOOD CIRCULATION,

rate of pulm. blood flow, in hypertension, determ. with radiosodium)

(LUNGS, blood supply,

circ. rate in hypertension, determ. with radiosodium)

MASLOVA, K. K.

MASLOVA, K. K. --"Spread of Hypertensive Disease among the Workers of Tobacco Factories and the Influence of Nicotine on the Blood Pressure and the Development of Cholesterol Atherosclerosis in Experiment."  
\* (Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR, Higher Educational Institutions.) Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 34, 20 August 1955

\* For the Degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences

FATEYEVA, M.N.; MASLOVA, K.K.

Circulation rate in rheumatism. Terap.arkh.27 no.3:40-43 '55.  
(MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR  
prof. A.L.Myasnikov) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR)  
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, physiology,  
circ.rate)  
(BLOOD CIRCULATION,  
rate in rheum. heart dis.)

FATEYEVA, M.N.; MASLOVA, K.K.

Blood flow rate in the lesser circulation in rheumatism. Med.rad.  
1 no.4:76-81 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.  
Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.

(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, blood in  
slow flow rate in lesser circulation)  
(BLOOD CIRCULATION, in various dis.  
slow flow rate in cardiovasc. dis.)

MASLOVA, K.K.

PATEYEVA, M.N.; MASLOVA, K.K.

Tissue blood supply in atherosclerosis. Med. rad. 1 no.6:69-73  
N-D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Iz Instituta terapii AMN SSSR.  
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, pathol.  
tissue blood supply)  
(BLOOD CIRCULATION, in various dis.  
tissue supply in arteriosclerosis)

*MASLOVA, K.K.*

FATEYEVA, M.N., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; MASLOVA, K.K., kandidat  
meditsinskikh nauk

Functioning of the thyroid gland in rheumatic heart disease. 'Terap.  
arkh. 28 no.7:32-37 '56. (MLBA 10:1)

1. Iz Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN  
SSSR prof. A.L. Myasnikov)

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, compl.

hyperthyroidism, radioiodine uptake determ.)

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, etiol. and pathogen.

rheum. heart dis., radioiodine uptake determ.)

(IODINE, radioactive

diag. of hyperthyroidism in rheum. heart dis.)

**MASLOVA, K.K.**

**Effect of nicotine on experimental atherosclerosis. Biul. eksp. biol. med. 42 no.6:20-23 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)**

**1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov) AMN SSSR, Moskva, Prestavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR A.L.Myasnikovym.**

**(NICOTINE, eff.**

**on exper. cholesterinemia & exper. atherosclerosis in rabbits)**

**(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, exper.**

**eff. of nicotine in rabbits)**

**(CHOLESTEROL, in blood**

**excess in rabbits, eff. of nicotine)**

**(BLOOD**

**cholesterol excess in rabbits, eff. of nicotine)**

MASLOVA, K.K.

Occurrence of hypertension among tobacco factory workers and the  
influence of nicotine on arterial pressure under experimental  
conditions. Glp.bol. no.5:206-216 '58. (MIRA 13:5)

(HYPERTENSION)

(NICOTINE)

(TOBACCO WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

MASLOVA, K.K.

Comparison of data on the basal metabolism and function of the  
thyroid gland using I-131 during various stages of arteriosclerosis  
and hypertension. Probl. endon. i gorm. 6 no.6:28-34 '60.  
(MIRA 14:2)

(HYPERTENSION)  
(THYROID GLAND)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)  
(BASAL METABOLISM)

MASLOVA, K.K., kand.med.nauk

Dynamics of basal metabolism during the treatment of atherosclerosis with vitamins B<sub>12</sub> and C. Sov. med. 25 no.4:21-24 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L. Myasnikov).  
(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (ASCORBIC ACID)  
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (BASAL METABOLISM)

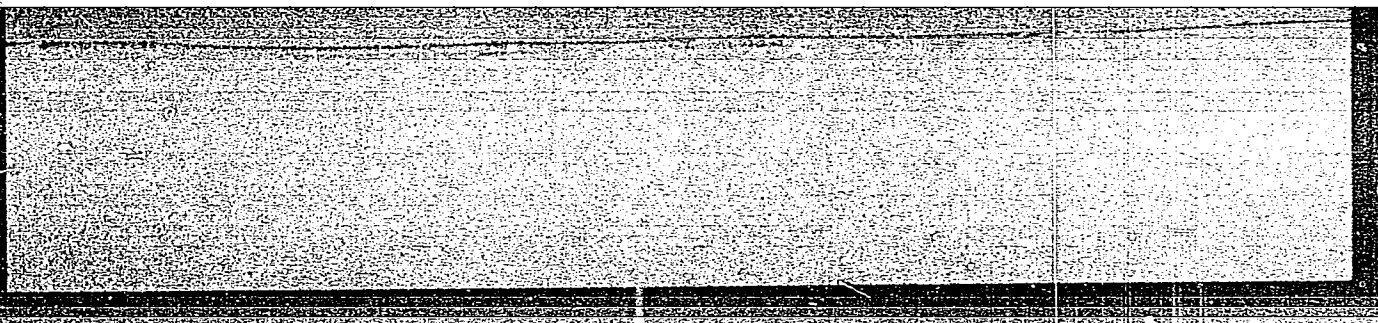
MASLOVA, K.S.

Origin of methane in petroleum and gas provinces in the light of differentiation in relief facies. Trudy VNIGNI no. 27:144-147 '60.

Origin of humic substances in sediments of the Maikop series in northwestern Caucasus and Georgia. 164-169 (MIRA 17:3)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001032810005-1**



**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001032810005-1"**

MEDOKS, G.V.; MASLOVA, L.A.

Volumetric analysis of manganese by means of tetraphenylphosphonium salts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 3 no.6:1103-1104 '60.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Saratovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, kafedra organicheskoy i neorganicheskoy khimii.  
(Manganese---Analysis)

KOSTSOVA, A.G.; KOZACHENKO, E.I.; OSINA, O.M.; VOLOKHOVA, V.P.; MASLOVA, L.D.

Alkanesulfo acids. Part 32: Some alkanesulfomorpholides. Zhur.  
org. khim. 1 no.4:728-730 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SHPUNTOVA, M.Ye.; SHNAYDER, Ye.Ye.; CHEPUGO, S.V.; LAZAREVA, L.V.;  
MASLOVA, L.G.; ROSHCHINA, V.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: PAVLENKO, V.M.,  
starshiy laborant; GERASIMOVA, L.I., starshiy laborant

Pentose hydrolysis of cottonseed hulls and corncobs with hexose  
hydrolyzates. Sbor.trud. NIIGS 11:7-15 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

MASLOVA, L. I.

"The Manganese Content of Basic Food Products in the South Eastern Ukraine and Its Balance in an Organism." Cand Med Sci, Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Inst, Dnepropetrovsk, 1955. (KL, No 15, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

VERSHININA, K.I.; MASLOVA, L.I.; KHANINA, E.E.; MARYANSKAYA, Ye.Yu.

Study of the sanitary arrangements, schedules, and incidence of  
infectious diseases in the schools of Dnepropetrovsk. Gig.i san.  
26 no.12:88 D '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedr kommunal'noy gigiyeny i gigiyeny detey i podrostkov  
Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(DNEPROPETROVSK--SCHOOL HYGIENE)

**MASIOVA, L.M., inzh. (stantsiya Kurort-Borovoye).**

**Manufacturing railroad tie clamp irons. Put' i put. khoz. no.4:19**  
**Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)**

**(Railroads--Ties)**

GORELIK, D.S.; MASLOVA, L.N.

Investigating some factors affecting the properties of mileri blue.  
Lakekras. mat. i ikh prim. no.3:78 '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Pigments)

L 45586-65 EWT(1) JXT(CZ)/G#

ACC NR: AT6028346

SOURCE CODE: UR/2633/66/000/021/0013/0020

AUTHOR: Maslova, L. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Fogs in the region of the Khabarovsk Airport

SOURCE: \*Vladivostok. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 21, 1966. Voprosy gidrometeorologii (Problems of hydro-meteorology), 13-20

TOPIC TAGS: fog, micrometeorology, aviation meteorology, weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: Detailed information is given on the conditions which produce fog and fog duration in the vicinity of the Khabarovsk Airport. Data gathered over a period of ten years from weather balloons, weather maps, and radiosonde measurements, include fogs lasting at least 30 min at a minimum of 3-hr intervals. The data confirm that 62% of the fog is radiation fog. A table shows that in July and January recurrence of fog reaches a maximum. The diurnal fog curves recorded over the ten years show clearly the presence of radiation and advection fog conditions. Tables are given listing the average duration of each type of fog, wind conditions, air humidity, and stratification of the lower atmospheric levels. [04]  
Orig. art. has: 8 tables and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5083

UDC: 551.575(2/1.62)

Cord 1/1 LC

84083

S/181/60/002/009/024/036  
B004/B056

9.4160 (1105, 1137, 1331)

AUTHORS: Ryvkin, S. M., Konopleva, R. F., Maslova, L. V.,  
Matveyev, O. A., Strokan, N. B., Tarkhin, D. V.,  
Khozov, G. V.

TITLE: Low-inertia Germanium Photodiodes<sup>25</sup>

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 9, pp. 2199 - 2201

TEXT: Germanium photodiodes were developed in 1954 at the authors' institute; they are now being produced in industry, and have a time constant of about  $10^{-5}$  sec. Now, the low-inertia photodiodes  $\Phi A-M1$  (FD-M1)<sup>25</sup> and  $\Phi A-M2$  (FD-M2) were developed, which have a time constant of only  $(1-3) \cdot 10^{-8}$  sec. Inertia was measured by means of an apparatus schematically shown in Fig. 1. A Kerr cell fed by a PCC-6 (GSS-6) alternating-current generator modulated light sinusoidally with a frequency,  $f$ , of 1Mc/sec. The light, which was amplified by an  $\Phi \Delta \gamma$  (FEU)<sup>25</sup> photomultiplier, was recorded by an CM-1 (SI-1) oscilloscope. Owing to the phase shift  $\varphi$ ,

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Low-inertia Germanium Photodiodes

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the oscilloscope showed an ellipse. By means of an RC phase transformer, the ellipse was changed into a straight line. From the equation  $\tan \varphi = 2\pi f\theta$  the time constant  $\theta$  was calculated. Fig. 2a shows the function  $\theta = f(R_1)$  ( $R_1$  = load resistance). In Fig. 2b the new diodes are compared with an  $\Phi A-1$  (FD-1) diode of the old type. The oscillogram shows that the new diodes precisely reproduce a  $\Pi$ -shaped light pulse. The authors thank I. A. Lebedeva, P. I. Gorshkov, collaborators of the laboratory, and F. M. Berkovskiy, student at LGU (Leningrad State University) for their assistance. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR  
(Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology of the  
AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 6, 1959

Card 2/2

28088  
S/181/61/003/009/022/039  
B104/B102

24-7000  
AUTHORS:

Maslova, L. V., Matveyev, O. A., and Afanas'yev, V. F.

TITLE:

Electropolishing of n-type silicon

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2699 - 2702

TEXT: n-type and p-type silicon single crystals have been etched and polished electrolytically. Preliminary tests showed that electrolytic etching is reproducible, and is also more favorable with respect to the effective durability than chemical etching. Electrolytic etching increased the effective durability of samples having a resistivity of 5 - 50 ohm.cm by 30 - 50%. The results of D. R. Turner (Ref.1: J. Electrochem. Soc., no. 7, 402, 1958) have been verified by using low-resistance p-type silicon. For data concerning p-type silicon c. f. Ref.1. The electropolishing process was applied to n-type silicon samples having a resistivity of 150 ohm.cm. The contacts were obtained by depositing nickel electrolytically, or by melting on tin with an antimony impurity. Hydrofluoric acid dissolved in water and containing admixtures of glycerin and acetic acid was used for

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B104/B102

# Electropolishing of n-type...

electropolishing n-type silicon. The best results for n-type silicon were obtained with electrolytes containing 0.9-2% of hydrofluoric acid. Solutions with higher concentrations required higher current densities, whereby the samples were heated too much; at concentrations lower than 0.9%, the polishing rate was too low. It was found that the optimum current strength increased linearly with the hydrofluoric acid concentration in water. The best results were obtained with a 7 - 8 ma/mm<sup>2</sup> current density and with an electrolyte having 1.8 % of hydrofluoric acid; the polished surface of the samples measured 4 mm<sup>2</sup>. The same current density caused a considerable heating of samples with 25 mm<sup>2</sup> surfaces. Using a 0.9 % hydrofluoric acid concentration and a current density of 2.5 - 3 ma/mm<sup>2</sup> made it possible to polish the larger surfaces without cooling. The time of polishing was increased from 3 - 5 minutes to 10 - 15 minutes. In order to keep the necessary concentration gradient at the surface of the sample, it was very important that the viscosity of the electrolyte was kept constant. For this purpose, glycerin was added to the electrolyte. The resistance

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Electropolishing of n-type...

was decreased by adding acetic acid. Grinding of the sample before etching had a considerable effect on the electropolishing process. The surfaces of the silicon samples polished electrolytically were examined under an MIM-7 (MIM-7) microscope. It was found that 2 minutes of polishing at a current density of 7 - 8 ma/mm<sup>2</sup> in an electrolyte with a 1.8% hydrofluoric acid concentration will furnish the same surface structure as 20 minutes of polishing at 2.5 - 3 ma/mm<sup>2</sup> and a 0.9% concentration. After 10 minutes of polishing at a current density of 7 - 8 ma/mm<sup>2</sup> (1.8%), the surface structure in the center of the sample was the same as on the edge; a longer polishing resulted in a very uniform and fine-grained structure of the sample surface. The grain size of the polished surface decreases with increasing time of polishing and increasing current density. At 7 ma/mm<sup>2</sup>, a surface is obtained, which appears rippled but has no film; at 8 ma/mm<sup>2</sup>, the surface is ideally smooth but has a film showing interference properties. Momentary etching at 2 - 3 ma/mm<sup>2</sup> or reversing the polarity will remove this film easily. There are 4 figures and 2 non-Soviet references. They read as

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Electropolishing of n-type...

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B104/B102

follows: D. R. Turner, J. Electrochem. Soc., No. 7, 402, 1958; A. Uhler,  
Bell Syst. Techn. 35, 333, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR  
Leningrad (Institute of Physics and Technology imeni A. F.  
Ioffe, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1961

Card 4/4

27401

S/089/61/011/003/002/013

B102/B138

21.6000

AUTHORS: Ryvkin, S. M., Maslova, L. V., Matveyev, O. A., Strokan, N. B.,  
Tarkhin, D. V.

TITLE: Silicon counters in nuclear spectrometry

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 3, 1961, 217 - 220

TEXT: Silicon counters were developed at the Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN USSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe AS USSR) in 1960. The counters were small (active area: 2.2, 5.5, and 10.10 mm<sup>2</sup>). Their pulse height was ~ 1 mv/Mev, and resolution less than 1% for  $E_{\alpha} = 5.5$  Mev. They were produced by sputtering gold to n-type silicon

and diffusing phosphorus into the p-type silicon. The following characteristics were investigated: (1) Volt-ampere characteristics. They were the usual shape for p-n junctions. Reverse current was 0.5 - 0.05  $\mu$ a (at 40 v) for the small-sized counters, and increased proportionally with area; breakdown voltage was between 50 and 60 v. (2) Capacitance-barrier voltage dependence. The capacitance of the sensitive layer (the volume-charge domain) was in accordance with the usual capacitor formula  $d = \epsilon_0 S / 4\pi C$

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B102/B138

(S - area,  $\epsilon_0$  - dielectric constant); since the thickness d of the sensitive layer is proportional to  $\sqrt{V+V_0}$ , the capacitance decreases as  $(V+V_0)^{-1/2}$  with increasing voltage. (3) Pulse height-voltage dependence. Pulse height was determined by  $Q = eN$  (N - number of pairs formed in ionization); the mean pair formation energy,  $\epsilon$ , was measured for  $\text{Pu}^{238}$  alpha particles ( $Q = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-13}$  k):  $\epsilon = 3.53 \pm 0.15$  ev; this value agrees with that found in Ref. 4 (see below). (4) Pulse height-energy dependence. Pulse height  $\phi$  as a function of voltage V was measured for the alpha energy groups 8.78 and 6.05 Mev. For the short-range group, pulse height reached saturation at  $\sim 15$  v, for the long-range group at  $\sim 35$  v.  $\phi(E_\alpha)$  was found to be a straight line. It is predicted that at  $V = 60$  v linearity will also be maintained for alpha particles of up to 10 Mev or for any other particles with ranges of up to  $60\mu$ . (5) Amplitude resolution. This was determined on a 100-channel analyzer using  $\text{Pu}^{238}$  alpha emission. After correction for noise background, resolution was found to be 27 kev or 0.5% for the small counter, 1% for the medium, and 10% for the large one. The spread is attributed to inhomogeneities of the silicon. In the OIYaI at Card 2/3

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B102/B138

Silicon counter in nuclear ...

Dubna the  $10 \cdot 10\text{-mm}^2$  counter has been used for  $U^{233}$ -fission-fragment recording with high alpha background; G. N. Flerov, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, has submitted a spectrum recorded with this counter to the authors of the present article. These junction counters may be used not only for recording of  $\alpha$ -particles and fission fragments but also for fast and slow neutrons. The authors thank G. V. Khozov, Engineer. I. A. Lebedeva and G. D. Gusarina, laboratory assistants, and P. I. Gorshkov, mechanic, for assistance. There are 7 figures and 4 non-Soviet references. They read as follows: Ref. 1: J. Blankenship, C. Borkowski. Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc., ser. II, 5, No. 1, 38 (1960). Ref. 2: S. Friedland, L. Mauer, J. Wiggins. Nucleonics, 18, No. 2, 54 (1960). Ref. 3: J. Mc Kenzie, J. Waugh. Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc., ser. II, 5, No. 5, 355 (1960). Ref. 4: M. Halbert, J. Blankenship. Nucl. Instrum. and Methods, 8, No. 1, 106 (1960).

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1961

X

Card 3/3

MASLOVA, L. V.; MATVEYEV, O. A.; RYVKIN, S. M.; STROKAN, N. B.;  
TARKHIN, D. V.; KHOZOV, V. G.

Possibilities for using silicon counters in nuclear research.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 16 no.12:1498-1505 D '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Nuclear counters—Design and construction)

1 59516-65 EWT(m) Feb DIAAP DM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5016938

UR/0089/65/018/006/0654/0655  
539.107.4

AUTHOR: Maslova, B. V.; Matveyev, O. A.; Rybkin, S. M.; Sodayevskaya, I. A.;  
Strokan, N. B.

19  
TITLE: Germanium n-i-p detectors with high energy resolution for detection of  
gamma-quanta of low and medium energy

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 6, 1965, 654-655

TOPIC TAGS: n i p detector, gamma quanta spectrometer, gamma radiation detection,  
germanium radiation detector

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the construction and characteristics of an  
n-i-p detector for use in spectrometers. P-type germanium with a resistivity of  
3-10 ohm.cm was the basic material of the detector. The n-i-p junction was pro-  
duced by the thermal diffusion of lithium with subsequent drift of lithium ions in-  
to the field of the n-p junction. With a 10-hr ion drift, the width of the sensitive  
region (1 layer) approached 1 mm. Further study showed that the addition of another  
electrode in the form of a ring guard improved the reliability, lowered inverse current  
and noise, and permitted operation at higher voltages. Inverse current for one meas-

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L 59516-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016938

ured sample at 77K and 100 v was  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  amp without the ring guard and  $10^{-9}$  amp with the ring guard. Detector resolution for a 1.3-Mev source (Co-60) was 6.41 kev; for sources below 0.5 Mev (482 and 57 kev, Hf-181), it was 4.41 kev. The detector was tested at liquid nitrogen temperature and a bias voltage of 100 v on a standard set-up consisting of a preamplifier, amplifier, discriminator, and amplitude analyzer. The input capacitance of the amplifier was 7 pf, and its open circuit noise did not exceed 2 kev. It was found that as the sensitivity of the detector increased, the relative number of pulses in the total energy peak grew due to gradual absorption of the Compton electron and gamma rays.

detector increased, the relative number of pulses in the total energy peak grew due to gradual absorption of the Compton electron and  $\gamma$ -quanta scattering. The detector can be operated at room temperature with an inverse bias on the counter of 10--20 v; however, for prolonged service life, temperatures around 77K are recommended. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [TS]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, NP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 4054

Card

2/2

MASTEROV, M. A.

Catalytic reactions in the presence of metallic aluminum.  
 1. Alkylation of benzene by alkyl bromides. M. A. Mast-  
 rova-Pollak and M. A. Maslova (State Univ., Moscow).  
 Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 26, 2135 (1952); cf. Azatyan, C.A.  
 42, 6738i. Heating  $C_6H_6$  with  $RBr$  and  $Al$  shavings 1.5-2  
 hrs. until the reaction started, followed by cooling to 6-10°  
 until the action ceased (10-15 min.), and finally heating  
 35-40 min. to 70-80° and keeping 2 hrs. at room temp. gave  
 $RPh$  after treatment of the reddish oily complex with dil.  
 $HCl$ . Yields of  $RPh$  were obtained with 1 mole

2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032810005-1

*PM*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032810005-1"

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36152.

Author : Rosengart, V.I., Maslova, M.A.

Inst :

Title : The Rate of Repletion of Brain and Liver Proteins  
in Convulsive Disorders.

Orig Pub: Tr. Vses. Konferentsii po med. radiol. eksperim. med.  
radiol M. Medgiz, 1957, 224-228.

Abstract: Rabbits were injected with Methionine-S<sup>35</sup> and 2 hours later the radioactivity of the brain and liver proteins was determined. Some animals were then given injections of corazol in doses producing a convulsive state in the animals during the whole experimental period. Convulsions produced a measureable decrease in the rate of repletion of the liver and brain proteins. The injection

Card : 1/2

MASLOVA, M. A.

Distr: 4E.5

Catalytic reactions in the presence of metallic aluminum

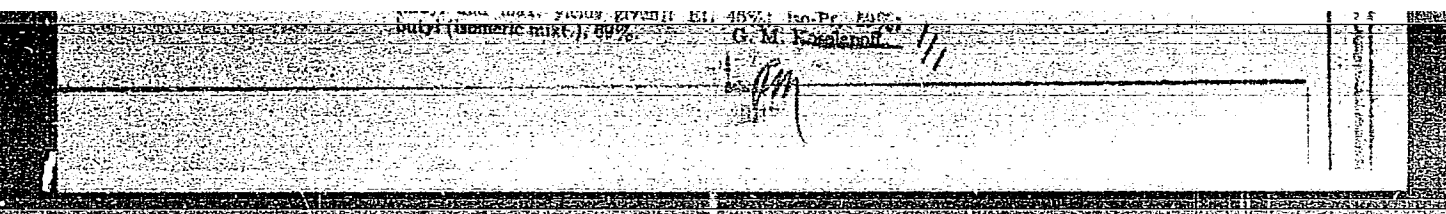
III. Alkylation of chlorobenzene with ethyl bromide,

propyl bromide, and butyl bromide. M. B. Turava,

Polak and M. Maslova (State Univ. Moscow) *Phy.*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032810005-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032810005-1"

PROVOROV, V.N.; TARALAY, Ye.I.; MASLOVA, M.A.

Quantitative determination of accelerators, antiaging agents  
and some softeners in rubbers. Kauch. i rez. 24, no. 5: 54-56, 1977.  
(MIKA 1877)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh  
izdeliy.

4  
S/081/62/000/024/040/052  
B106/B186

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, M. N., Kamerina, T. P., Komarova, Ye. I.,  
Zhestkova, Ye. N., Maslova, M. F., Smirnova, Ye. V.,  
Ivanov, N. N., Bikbayeva, N. S., Koptayeva, V. A.

TITLE: Choice of a new oiling agent for processing capron in  
synthetic fiber plants

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 947,  
abstract 24P979 (Nauchno-issled. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t  
shelk. prom-sti. M., Rostekhzdat, 1960 (1962), 82-94)

TEXT: On the basis of the results obtained in the testing of new oiling  
agents the authors recommend that 2.5 - 4.5% of the type K-160 (-160)  
should be applied to the fiber. The oiling agent consists of 82%  
Velosite (L), 6% ON-4 (OP-4) and 6% Stearoks-6. Twisting is to be  
stabilized by low-pressure steaming. [Abstracter's note: Complete  
translation.]

Card 1/1

MASLOVA, M.G. (Sverdlovsk, 63, ul. Frunze, 1-1, 19.11).

Lumbar sympathectomy in coliterative atonic constipation.  
khir. 92 no.4:70-72 Ap '64 (USSR)

1. Iz gosital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (nastoyatel'stvo  
A.T. Miskiy) lechnogo fakul'teta Sverdlovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
skogo instituta (rektor - prof. A.I. Gerasimov).

M-1075, M. V.  
USSR/ Medicine - Neurology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 38/62

Authors : Lebedeva, Ye. M.; Maslova, M. N.; and Rozengart, V. I.

Title : Functional changes and the content of macroerg phosphor compounds in the brain during convulsions

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/3, 563 - 566, May 21, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on rabbits to determine the effect of convulsions caused by picrotoxin, corasol and electric current on the functional changes and content of macroerg amounts of phosphor compounds (ATP -adenosinetriphosphate, KF- creatine phosphate and NF- inorganic phosphate), in the brain. The physiological factors determining the ATF and KF contents of the brain are discussed. Results obtained are described. Ten references: 8 USSR and 2 USA (1944-1954). Tables; graphs.

Institution : .....

Submitted by: Academician L. A. Orbeli, January 21, 1955

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).  
Metabolism. Nitrogen Metabolism.

T-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74561

Author : Rozengart, V.I., Maslova, M.N.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : Influence of Spasms on the Rate of Introduction of Radione-  
thionine in Proteins of the Brain and Liver.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 109, No 6, 1176-1179.

Abstract : The rate of renewal of proteins in rabbits and rats was  
determined according to intensity of the introduction of  
S<sup>35</sup> in the protein within 2 hours after the introduction  
into the vein of methionine-S<sup>35</sup> in a dose of  $5 \cdot 10^6$  -  $10 \cdot 10^6$   
pulse/min per 1 kg of weight. Spasms caused in the rabbits  
by repeated introduction of corasole were accompanied by a  
significant drop in the rate of renewal of proteins of the

Card 1/2

- 11 -

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).  
Metabolism. Nitrogen Metabolism.

T-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74561

brain (from 392 to 241 pulse/min per 1 mg of proteic sulfur) and of liver (from 1003 to 30, pulse/min). Spasms caused in rats by phosphacol did not lead to a change of the rate of renewal of proteins of the brain, liver and kidneys. Also no change of the intensity of the introduction of the radionethionine was noted in proteins of the brain and liver in rabbits in which along with the introduction of diphacyl, a diffused inhibition of the CNS was achieved. -- V.I. Rosengart.

Card 2/2

Maslova, M. N.

Functional changes and content of ammonia in rabbit brain in convulsions. V. I. Romangult, M. N. Maslova, and A. N. Panyukov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 110: 122-4 (1958). — Rabbits in which convulsions were induced by picrotoxin or corazole were the objects of expts. in which it was shown that rapid freezing of rabbit brain specimens obtained during picrotoxin convulsions permits the determination of a 3-phase variation of NH<sub>4</sub> content: decline, rise (1 min. after convulsions began), and normal level (in 10 min.). With corazole poisoning there was a rapid rise of NH<sub>4</sub>, followed in 1 min. by a decline but not to normal level. Gluta-

...ROVED BY 1 UNIT BY 2 (SEE 1955 BUT NOT TO BE USED) LEVEL. GUNTA-  
mine N was not affected in either case. C. M. K.

*A-U See Res. Sanitary Chemical Inst.*

ROZENGART, V.I.; MASLOVA, M.N.

Rate of incorporation of labeled methionine in rabbit tissue in convulsions induced by metrazole and electric current [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.6:947-953 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-khimicheskogo instituta Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Leningrad.

(CONVULSIONS, experimental,

eff. on methionine incorporation in various organs in rabbits, labeled prep. (Rus))

(METHIONINE, metabolism,

incorporation in various organs in exper. convulsions in rabbits, labeled prep. (Rus))

MASLOVA, M.N.

Effect of radioactive radiation (radium emanation) on nerve accommodation. Uch. zap. IGU no.222:60-65 '57. (MLEA 10:8)

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Leningradskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta.  
(NERVES) (RADON--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BALASHOVA, Ye.K., MASLOVA, M.N., PANYUKOV, A.N., ROZENGART, V.I.

Functional state of the central nervous system and phosphoprotein metabolism of the brain [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia  
23 no.5:674-682 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Sanitarno-khimicheskiy institut Akademii meditsinskikh nauk  
SSSR, Leningrad.

(PHOSPHATES, metab.

phosphoproteins in brain, eff. of chem. inhib.  
& irritation in animals (Rus))

(BRAIN, metab.

phosphoproteins, eff. of chem. inhib. & irritation  
in animals (Rus))

MASLOVA, M.N.; SYTINSKIY, I.A. (Leningrad)

Pharmacological effects of  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid. Farm. 1 toks.  
24 no.5:625-630 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(BUTYRIC ACID)

MASLOVA, M.N.

Physiological role of  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid. Trudy Len. ob-va est.  
72 no.1:145-146 '61. (MIRA 15:3)  
(BUTYRIC ACID) (BRAIN)

ROZENGART, V.I.; MASLOVA, M.N.

Protein metabolism in the brain. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.1:  
3-15 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut toksikologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
SSSR, Leningrad.

MASLOVA, M.N.; KHAUNINA, E.A.

Distribution of  $\beta$ -phenyl- $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (phenygam) in the body and some indices of its central action. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.8:65-69 Ag '65. (MIPA 18:9)

1. laboratoriya biokhimii (zav.- prof. V.I. Kozeng. S.) Instituta toksikologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i laboratoriya psikhofarmakologii (zav.- kand. med. nauk I.P. Lapin) Psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni Bekhtereva.

L 1957-66

ACC NR: AP5023374

UR/0020/65/164/001/0230/0233

AUTHOR: Maslova, M. N.

TITLE: Gamma-aminobutyric acid level of the animal brain during excitation and inhibition of the central nervous system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 1, 1965, 230-233

TOPIC TAGS: brain tissue, toxicology, experiment animal, irritant, tranquilizer, organic nitro compound, electroencephalography, nervous system drug

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to study the reasons for controversial conclusions drawn from earlier tests. The content and dynamics of gamma-aminobutyric acid was studied in rabbits, cats, rats and mice during various excited states (chemical and physical irritation, spasms) and during inhibited states (narcotic sleep, under the effect of central cholinolytics and tranquilizers). Electroencephalograms were taken and measurements were made of blood pressure and respiration. Gamma-aminobutyric acid level was determined by quantitative paper electrophoresis. The levels during rest were 15-17 mg% and were about the same for all species. During spasms, the levels first decreased and then returned to normal in all animals, and this return was particularly fast in mice and rats. A decrease was also observed

Card 1/2

L 1957-65

ACC NR: AP5023374

in the beginning of narcotic sleep. The EEG revealed that a decrease in the levels was related to a generalized activation reaction (desynchronization). The possible functional antagonism between excitants and blocking agents of the reticular substance of the medulla oblongata was studied with EEG, followed by gamma-aminobutyric acid level determination, after freezing the animals' heads with liquid oxygen and preparing extracts from the brain. It was found that during desynchronization the level was much lower than during synchronization. A return to normal was also observed for some animals, and some animals showed high levels in the terminal narcotic state. It was concluded that excitation of the reticular formation is related to changes in the metabolism of nitrogen compounds in the brain. The controversial results in the majority of prior studies were obtained because no evaluation of the functional state of the organism and the developmental stages was made. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut toksikologii, Leningrad (Toxicology Institute, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: 16Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

CHERNOV, V.I., dots., MASLOVA, M.S.

Blood transfusion in treating rheumatic endocarditis.

Vrach.delo no.11:1159-1163 '58

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Kafedra propedevticheskoy terapii (zav. - dots. V.I. Chernov)  
L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

(ENDOCARDITIS)

KAZENNOVA, A.R.; VOYTINSKAYA, S.Ye., starshiy inzh.-tekhnolog;  
MASLOVA, M.Ye.; VAGANOVA, N.A., red.; GROMOV, A.S., tekhn.  
red.

[Quality requirements for semiprocessed food products, prepared dishes and culinary products] Trebovaniia k kachestvu polufabrikatov, gotovykh blud i kulinarnykh izdelii. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1962. 95 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy kulinar Upravleniya obshchestvennogo pitaniya Ministerstva trgovli RSFSR (for Kazenrova). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika trgovno-proizvodstvennogo otdela Glavnogo upravleniya obshchestvennogo pitaniya Ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya (for Maslova).  
(Cookery) (Food industry--Standards)

MASLOVA, N.

Profit and the plant fund. Vop. ekon. no.7:42-47 J1 '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)  
(Profit) (Industrial management)

MASLOVA, N.A.

State of the stocks and abundance of codfish in the southern part  
of the Barents Sea. Trudy sov. Ikht. kom. no.10:106-116 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo  
khozaystva i okeanografii-(PINRO).  
(Barents Sea--Codfish)

MASLOVA, N.A.

Interceptive regulation of coronary blood flow following  
stimulation of lower respiratory tracts. Izv. AN Kazakh.  
SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.4:71-75 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

ACC NR: AT6036656

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0284/0286

AUTHOR: Nazin, A. N.; Anashkin, O. D.; Zhuravleva, Ye. N.; Podymov, V. K.  
Maslova, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for placing a permanent probe in the arterial lumen [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); material konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 284-286

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, space physiology, cardiovascular system, bioprobe, hemodynamics, arterial lumen, bioinstrumentation, blood circulation

ABSTRACT:

In order to be able to study hemodynamics and the effects of pharmacological agents, and in order to be able to take blood samples from dogs in prolonged experiments in the absence of an experimenter, a technique was developed for chronic implantation of a probe in the vascular lumen. A series of experiments was performed for this purpose which involved 75 dogs. The technique developed is not difficult to effect and can be proposed as a method for chronic probing of the aorta to obtain hemodynamic indices.

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6036656

In most of the dogs, the probe was inserted through the right carotid artery and passed down into the abdominal aorta. The probe was fastened in the carotid artery and was passed out through the withers of the animal. A cutoff valve was placed at the proximal end of the probe.

Blood clotting is the most frequent postoperative complication which arises in conjunction with insertion of chronic probes. Consequently, special attention was devoted to the study of coagulatory and anticoagulatory mechanisms. The nature of the material from which the catheter is prepared was found to be most significant. During implanting of probes best results were obtained by using polyethylene tubes which had been heated over a burner and then shaped.

Beginning with the third day after the operation, the majority of dogs showed changes in the peripheral blood which manifested themselves in an increase in the sedimentation rate and the total number of leukocytes, and a decrease in the hemoglobin level and the total number of erythrocytes. The leukogram showed neutrophilia with a sharp shift to the left, as well as lymphopenia and eosinopenia. These processes are viewed as a reaction of the organism to the process of thromboembolism in the kidneys and spleen with its consequent complications.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT6036656

In order to avoid the traumatic effect caused by the free end of the probe on the vascular wall and the process of thromboformation, the probe was placed into the deep femoral artery and fixed at the juncture of the common femoral artery. However, the contracting, pulsating vascular wave as well as the ligature of the vessel along the path of the probe caused an ulceration of the vascular wall on the 7th and the 15th day in all cases.

Promising results were obtained in probing the right ventricle of the heart through the jugular vein. Two dogs with a normally functioning probe in this position lived for more than a month. Biochemical investigation of the blood excluded the possibility of thromboformation or any tendency towards it. The absence of the process of thromboformation was confirmed by special morphological investigation.

The research performed has demonstrated that this technique developed of chronic probing of the aorta can be recommended for registration of hemodynamic indices in experiments performed under special conditions in the absence of an experimenter.

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

MASLOVA, N.B.

Some remarks on relativistic Maxwell distribution. Vest. LGU  
17 no.19:156-159 '62. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Gas dynamics)

MASLOVA, N.B.

Relativistic integral kinetic equations. Vest.LGU 18 no.7:  
107-119 '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Integral equations)

L 13111-63

B. ~~INT~~(1)/FCG(w) AFFTC/ASD IJP(C)

S/OA3/63/007/002/004/008

53

AUTHOR: Maslova, N. B.

TITLE: Relativistic integral kinetic equations

PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet, Vestnik, no. 7. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 2, 107-119

TEXT: The author notes N. A. Chernikov's development of Boltzmann's relativistic equation — a relativistic equation invariant with respect to the Lorentz transformations which is adaptable over the entire range of Knudsen numbers for describing a rarefied gas consisting of particles without inner degrees of freedom. The first part of the article is a development of a system of integral equations invariant with respect to the Lorentz transformations, which is analogous to A. V. Belova's system (See below). The second part of the article is an examination of a partial case of the author's derived system. By use of a differential operator, the author is able, following simple transformations, to obtain Boltzmann's relativistic equation, which coincides with that derived by Chernikov (See below). She also demonstrates certain properties of the relativistic integral of collisions and of Boltzmann's H-theorem for a relativistic single-atom gas.

Card 1/2

L 13114-63

S/043/63/007/002/004/008

Relativistic integral kinetic equations

○

References quoted include: N. A. Chernikov, Boltzmann's equation in general form, NDVSh, Fiz-Mat. Nauki, no. 1, 1959; S. V. Vallander, New kinetic equations in the theory of single-atom gases, DAN, SSSR, 131, no. 1, 1960; and S. V. Vallander and A. V. Belova, Integral kinetic equations for gas mixtures with inner degrees of freedom, Vestnik LGU, no. 2, 1960.

Card 2/2

MASLOVA, N.B.

~~System of equations describing a viscous fluid in the special~~  
theory of relativity. Vest. LGU. 18 no.19:92-111 (MIRA 16:11)

I 42455-65 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCS(k) Pd-1  
ACCESSION NR: AT5009602 UR/3034/65/000/002/0005/0013

//  
B+1

AUTHOR: Maslova, N. B.

TITLE: Relativistic integral kinetic equations taking radiation into account

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut matematiki i  
mekhaniki. Aerodinamika razrezhennykh gazov, no. 2, 1965, 5-13

TOPIC TAGS: relativistic kinetic equation, integral kinetic equation, rarified  
gas radiation

ABSTRACT: A system of Lorentz-invariant integral equations describing a rarified  
gas capable of emitting, absorbing and scattering radiation is established. In  
this way this yields a system of integro-differential equations. In  
distribution of kinetic equations

pieces is not...  
3) the sanitization and pair production processes may be neg-

Card 1/2

L 42455-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009602

are no external fields present. Orig. art. has: 34 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, MA

OTHER: 001

L-42444-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EPR/FCS(k)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Ps-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AT5009604

UB/3034/65/000/002/0031/0061

AUTHOR: Maslova, N. B.

TITLE: Statistical distribution within a radiating gas as a solution of kinetic equations

SOURCE: Leningrad, Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut matematiki i mekhaniki. Aerodinamika razrezhennykh gazov, no. 2, 1965, 31-61

TOPIC TAGS: radiating rarified gas, statistical gas distribution, Bose Einstein distribution, multiple photon emission, gas kinetics

ABSTRACT: The author previously derived (Vestnik LGU, no. 7, 1963) equations describing a rarified gas emitting, absorbing, and scattering radiation. Here, for such a gas, she proves the analogue of the Boltzmann H-theorem for conditions weaker than the principle of detailed balance as outlined by W. Heitler in The Quantum Theory of Radiation (V. 13, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1954). She also proves that under the same conditions the statistical Bose-Einstein photon distribution is the unique solution of the kinetic equilibrium equations. A method similar to the one proposed by S. V. Vallander, I. A. Yegorova, and M. A.

Card 1/2

L 42444-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009604

Rydalevskaya (Vestnik LGU, no. 13, 1964) may be used for the establishment of equilibrium equations if 1) more than one photon appears during emission or scattering; and 2) the above-mentioned Heitler conditions are not fulfilled. "The author thanks Professor S. V. Vallander for the formulation of the problem and his constant interest." Orig. art. has: 126 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 006

60/6  
Card 2/2

L 42450-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/FCS(k) Pd-1

ACCESSION NR: AT5009610

SR/3034/65/000/002/0163/0214

AUTHOR: Maslova, N. B.

TITLE: The equations of motion of a viscous gas in the presence of radiation

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut matematiki i mekhaniki. Aerodinamika razrezhennykh gazov, no. 2, 1965, 163-214

TOPIC TAGS: viscous radiating gas, nonequilibrium thermodynamic state, relativistic rarefied gas, local thermodynamic equilibrium, nonequilibrium radiation interaction, gas kinetics, Chapman Enskog method

ABSTRACT: The system of hydrodynamic equations in the presence of radiation has been derived earlier by numerous authors (see, e.g., G. R. Mortimer, R. M. Mazo, J. Chem. Phys., 35, 1013, 1961). However, the phenomenological approach found in these works leaves certain coefficients entering into the system of equations undetermined whenever the state of the gas or the radiation deviates from local thermodynamic equilibrium. In addition, the radiation transfer equation, which must be solved simultaneously with the hydrodynamic equations, contains coefficients which can be calculated only if one knows the shape of the simple particle distri-

which can be calculated only if one knows the shape of the simple particle distribution function in addition to the macroscopic parameters of the gas. This article

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L 42450-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009610

discusses a mixture of chemically active gases with internal degrees of freedom interacting with radiation. A closed system of equations is derived for the calculation of the macroscopic parameters of the gas and of the radiation distribution function for the case when the state of the gas deviates from local thermodynamical equilibrium. This is achieved by applying the Chapman-Enskog method to the system of kinetic equations obtained earlier (N. B. Maslova, Aerodinamika razrezhennykh gazov, no. 2, 1965, 5-13, LGU) for a rarefied gas interacting with radiation. After obtaining results for small departures from local thermodynamic equilibrium, a modification of the Enskog method extends the solution to the case when the deviation from local thermodynamic equilibrium is very large (under the assumption that the local thermodynamic equilibrium of the gas is established faster than the radiative equilibrium). The free particles of the gas are assumed uncharged, and the collision of two particles having nonzero restmass do not produce more than two particles, while any emission or scattering results in only a single photon. The system obeys the principle of detailed balance or the slightly weaker Stueckelberg conditions (W. Heitler, The quantum theory of radiation, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1954). The solution is given for a relativistic gas together with a special case when the velocities of the nonzero restmass particles and the average gas velocities

Card 2/3

L 42450-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009610

are much smaller than the speed of light. "The author thanks Prof. S. V. Vallander for the formulation of the problem and for his constant interest." Orig. art. has: 249 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00/65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 006

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7002012

SOURCE CODE: UR/0043/66/000/004/0091/0098

AUTHOR: Maslova, N. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Note on the shock wave structure in a monatomic relativistic gas

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 4, 1966, 91-98

TOPIC TAGS: gas dynamics, relativistic gas, asymptotic solution, kinetic equation

ABSTRACT:

The structure of a straight shock wave in a steady flow of a monatomic, relativistic gas is investigated on the basis of Boltzmann's relativistic kinetic equations written in integral form by the author. The solution is sought by an iteration method. Asymptotic laws for smoothing out the density, velocity, and temperature profiles are determined in the second approximation. The form of the asymptotic depends on the behavior of the collision function at high particles velocities. It is shown that the velocity profile is not monatomic at  $(X, N) > 0$ , where  $X$  and  $N$  are fourth-order vectors, and the asymptotic of moments is nonuniform with respect to the velocity of sound  $c$  near  $c = \infty$ . A comparison of the results with the available data shows that smoothing out of a shock wave occurs substantially

Card 1/2

UDC: 533.70

ACC NR: AP7002012

more slowly in a relativistic gas than in nonrelativistic gas. The author expresses her thanks to Professor S. V. Vallander for his guidance and his interest in the study. Orig. art. has: 41 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006// ATD PRESS: 5111

Card 2/2

AYERBUKH, T.D.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, M.A.; MASLOVA, N.D.

Effect of admixtures (waste rock) in chromite ore on the oxidation  
roasting of charges in the bichromate. Zhur. prikl. khim. 29 no.4:498-505  
Ap '56. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Chromite) (Dolomite)

✓ Effect of impurities (ore gang) of chromate ore in the  
process of oxidizing calcination in the production of sodium  
dichromate. T. D. Averbukh, M. A. Serebrennikova and  
N. D. Maslova. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 29, 647-53  
(1956) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 18036g.

3

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SOV/81-59-16-57616

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TITLE: The Investigation of the Process of Oxidation Calcination of Dolomite-Free Charges in Bichromate Production

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1958, Nr 7, pp 23-31

ABSTRACT: In several chromite samples the calcination of charges without filler (in boats and in revolving furnace models) has been investigated under stationary conditions at various temperatures and duration, at various degrees of grinding of the components and thickness of the charge layer. In the oxidation calcination of chromite charges without filler in which the quantity of the soda is calculated for forming  $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$ , the oxidation rate of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  is many times lower than in the calcination of the usual charges. The determining effect in the kinetics of the oxidation process shows the oxygen diffusion in the layer or the granules. Due to the high  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  content in the charge there is a danger of melting out the liquid phase (which can be avoided only by very long preliminary calcination at low temperature) and obtaining a dense cake with

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a low oxidation degree which is difficultly permeable by oxygen. The calcination of dolomite-free charges, in which a part of the soda, consumed in the binding of  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $Fe_2O_3$  and  $SiO_2$ , is substituted by lime, shows encouraging results under stationary conditions. Due to the high fusibility of such charges their calcination in revolving kilns has no future.

V. Borisova.

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